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NORTH KOREAN PRESS TRANSLATION

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1. The laborers of the 3rd Work Site, Central 1st Construction Trust, have achieved great results in their economizing campaign.

They improved labor production efficiency an average of 140 percent last October, and exceed their construction plan by 176.9 percent. They saved indirect expenditures by 15 percent under what they had planned. They saved large sums of money involved in the use of machines in the construction of foundations, including consumption expenditures and direct expenditures.

In this way, they decreased basis costs of production by 5 percent more than the national plan.

The laborers of the construction trust applied and carried out the new separate enterprise unit economizing method, to achieve this point. This method has been creatively developed from the synthetic economizing method applied by the KWAK Ŭl-sŏng Brigade of the 9th Central Construction Trust.

They received all equipment, resources, and laborers, calculated according to the budget for the appropriated enterprise, beforehand, and according to the working process plan, and they applied the method of their own management and calculation.

That is, they calculated precisely the working plan for each day, for each ten day period, and for each month, on the basis of the plan. According to these plans, they set the economizing base line for resources and labor expenditures. Then they used the card system for all expenditures of funds, resources, and expenses.

They checked, at the proper time, the expenditure balance, at the actual work, according to the funds consumption standard for resources and the labor specified in the planned budget.

Of particular note, is that the laborers are holding a "people's movement" to assey the property of the nation by checking the price table at actual locations, calculating the rent of each productive machine, and the consumption expenses of tools for the construction of foundations.

In addition, they introduced and applied seven systematic and creative plans in the construction of foundations during November, and they increased labor production efficiency by more than 152 percent. In this way, they are saving both direct and indirect expenditures. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 November 1955)

2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER RAILROAD FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCK
FREIGHT CIRCULATION, AS OF 31 OCTOBER.

Railroad Freight Transportation

<u>High Production</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Low Production</u>	<u>Percent</u>
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A. Management Bureau

P'yongyang Railroad Management Bureau.117	Ch'ongjin Railroad Management Bureau.95
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Hamhung Railroad Management Bureau.105
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B. Ton-Kilometer of Locomotive Hauling

Myongch'on Locomotive District	149	Namp'o Locomotive District	.66
Pokkye Locomotive District	.148	Namp'o Locomotive District	.70
Oro Locomotive District	.148	Sinsongch'on Locomotive District	.83
Sinnak Locomotive District	.139	Kujang Locomotive District	.93
Hoeryong Locomotive District	.136	Wonsan Locomotive District	.93
Kowon Locomotive District	.134	Hoech'on Locomotive District	.95
Kilchu Locomotive District	.134		
Tanch'on Locomotive District	.132		
Sariwon Locomotive District	.130		
So-p'yongyang Locomotive District	.129		
Hamhung Locomotive District	.126		
Sambong Locomotive District	.125		
Najin Locomotive District	.125		
Chongju Locomotive District	.124		

Vehicular Freight Circulation

High Production

Low Production

Hwanghae-namdo Vehicle Management Office.117	Yanggang-do Vehicle Management Station.69
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Hwanghae-bukto Vehicle Management Office.116	Hamgyong-namdo Vehicle Management Bureau.93
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P'yongan-namdo Irrigation Construction Vehicle Station	.114
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Kangwon-do Vehicle Management Bureau.114
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P'yongyang-si Vehicle Management Bureau.110
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Hamgyong-bukto Vehicle Management Bureau.109
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P'yongan-namdo Vehicle Management Bureau.107
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(Nodong Sinmun, 20 November 1955)

3. FEMALE ENTHUSIASTS OF FARM MEET AT P'YONGAN-BUKTO

A P'yongan-bukto female enthusiasts' meeting was held on last 15th and 16th at the Sinuiju Cultural Hall.

More than six hundred farm females and leader of female organizations working at farm villages attended the meeting.

At the meeting they discussed the tasks which should be handled by farm women and the Democratic Women's League in making farm life more cultural.

In the report and discussion they emphasized that they should participate more actively in the task of making their home life more cultural and beautifying their home-villages to beautify their happy life. They again emphasized the question of striving to eliminate waste, unsanitary conditions, and faults which are the result of old customs.

The participants stressed their determination to strive to promote their own level of politics and culture, as well as to devote more effort in offering their children more home moral instruction and education so that they might be good workers.
(Nodong Sinmun, 20 November 1955)

4. EFFORT TO BUILD HOMELAND

The farmers of Wiwon-gun, Chagang-do are showing their patriotic enthusiasm in the building of their homeland.

The farmers of Ch'angpyong-ni commenced their pioneering project on 3.25 acres of unused land which was not cultivated because of the excessive moisture.

They made about 1,200 meters of drainage ditches around this area and have drained the moisture from the land. They are preparing to use this area as rice paddies next year.

The T'onghan-ni 2nd Farm Cooperative planted 70 pear-trees and 150 mulberry trees and other young fruit trees around pigsties and other vacant lots on 30 October.
(Nodong Sinmun, 20 November 1955)

5. METHOD OF WEIGHING DOMESTIC ANIMALS IMPROVED

Comrade CHO Chang-tok improved the method of loading and unloading, and weighing of pigs. This enabled him to save on labor necessary in the transporting of domestic animals.

Comrade CHO made a scale stand with a passage through which only one line of pigs may go and stand on the scale. The door of the scale opens automatically and the weighed pig goes on to the loading stand and then into the transporting car.

This facility enabled one person to weigh and load 100 pigs in an hour which had previously taken ten men ten hours.

6. MORE CHEMICAL FERTILIZER TO FARMS

Various farm villages are being supplied with a great quantity of chemical fertilizer for next year's farming.

The Hŭngnam Fertilizer Factory, rebuild rapidly after the war, and other factories are increasing their production. During the last third quarter more than 20,000 tons of chemical fertilizer such as ammonium sulfate nitro-lime, etc., produced by these factories were sent to farm villages.

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On the other hand, during the third quarter, about 10,000 tons of fertilizer sent to Korea by the great Soviet people were distributed to various farm village.

In the last quarter the supply of chemical fertilizer was more active. Lately hundreds of box-cars of various types of fertilizers have been sent to every farm village daily.

Since the war, the fertilizer supply has been increasing. Assuming the amount of fertilizer supplied in 1953, was 100%, it can be said that the 1954 quantity was increased to 203% and 1955 quantity to 326%. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 November 1955)

7. ENTHUSIASM IN THE MANAGEMENT AND FERTILIZATION OF MULBERRY FIELDS

The Kangwŏn-do People's Committee investigated the mulberry resource situation in the province for one month from the end of October. On this basis, they decided to plant mulberry trees concentrately in the five counties of Munch'ŏn, P'an'gyo, P'yŏnggang Ichŏn and Ch'angdo, and they are sending directing groups to those counties.

Helped technically by the directing Group, the farmers of those five counties are preparing the fields by bringing about 465 acres of moors and fallow soil under cultivation to plant 1,800,000 mulberry trees.

The people of Munch'ŏn-gun are planning to plant 180,000 mulberry trees and to hatch more than 800 cards of silkworm eggs. They are wholly devoting their enthusiasm to extending the mulberry fields. The members of the Kongjin and Chingjin Farm Cooperatives in Chŭksan-ni and the farmers of the district prepared about 30 tons of home made fertilizer for 2.45 acres and got rid of insects by burning fallen leaves.

*Farmers in Kosŏng-ni broke up and finished on last 10th, their autumn plowing of approximately 5 acres of fallow soil which is to be used as mulberry fields. Farmers in Pubong-ni have finished their autumn cultivation of approximately 7.5 acres of would be mulberry fields.

The farmers of the county are planning to cultivate approximately 44 acres of fallow land by the end of October. The farmers of Ich'ŏn-gun are busy cultivating barren land in order to extend the area of mulberry fields to one and half times, next spring.

The farmers of Ch'angdo-gun have almost finished their cultivation of fields for 190,000 mulberry trees.

The farmers of Kŭngang-gun, gaining lots of income annually from sericulture, finished autumn fertilizing and management of about 85 acres. Each of the farmer of Anbyŏn-gun, Kosan-gun and Hooyang-gun finished their autumn ploughing and fertilizing of 85 - 155 acres of mulberry fields.

On the other hand three sericulture farms have been properly managing and supervising the custody, every year of about 19,200 cards of silkworm eggs. This year the farmers in the province will hatch 2.2 kilograms more spring silkworms than last year.
(Nodong Sinmun, 20 November 1955)

3. IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AT NET FACTORIES

The laborers of various net factories under the Ministry of Fishing are increasing production efficiency.

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The laborers of Ch'ongjin Net Factory are producing a large quantity of wool net thread necessary in the production of various kinds of nets. They maintain the size of the products by observing standard handling methods, and have exceeded their daily plan by an average of 45% by rationalizing production processes.

Untangling workers of the Thread Plant are keeping the revolving speed of thread spools and bobbins in order, and have shortened the changing time of raw thread over the national standard by an average of two seconds. The laborers of the Netting Plant exceeded the September netting speed by 125% in October and 157% in November. This resulted from the change over of the foot pedal netting machines to power netting machines according to the creative invention of mechanic KIM Ch'ol-gong.

The laborers of the first twisting and Re-twisting Plant have began a campaign and each laborer must reel 60 reels of first-twisting thread, and 70 reels of re-twisting thread, and they are producing an average of kilograms more than their goal in the work of twisting three threads.

The laborer of the P'yongyang Net Factory exceeded the production of wool net thread and fishing net by 51 tons and 46 tons each, during the first half of November. They reconstructed their netting machines to make net without the process of twisting the threads and increased operating speed last November by 12 meters for each machine as compared with that of last October.

In particular, the laborers of the twisting and re-twisting plant must reel an average of 40 reels and the daily production for each person was increased by 25 meters in November over September. The laborers exceeded the daily combining production plan by more than 35%.

The net factories under the Ministry of Fishing, during the first half of November, produced and delivered more 78 tons 300 kilograms and 65 tons each wool netting thread and fishing nets than during the same period of September.

IMPROVEMENT IN TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT IN PLATE GLASS PRODUCTION

The Nampo Glass Factory, rehabilitated from the severe destruction of the War, began to produce glass from the last half of the last year. The plant began their operations just before the war broke out and it is very young in glass production experience. Under this condition we could not guarantee the mass production of glass without setting drastic standards of production of enterprises, especially the technical order in the production of plate glass and technical standards of products. The experience of the final half term of last year illustrates it. At the plating plant glass was dropped very often while being elevated and it cut down the work. It was because the necessary standards of handling were not properly settled. In a series of other operations, such as the melting furnace and gas generating furnace, conditions were the same. At the beginning of this year the production plan was carried

out, but the technical standards of various kinds of glass were not established. The products have not satisfied the consumers' desires.

To establish the technical standard which products demand in every operating process and to have every laborer carry them out precisely are important tasks for the plant to achieve this year.

From the beginning the year the management and technical directing laborers concentrated their efforts on solving this problem.

The establishment of proper technical standards for the production of products has to be based upon better completed equipmental conditions and the advanced technical ability of laborers. But the plant is very poor in these conditions. In the beginning of the year, there were only 20 skilled laborer in the field of plate glass making, who were Grade 6-7. Much of the equipment was too far unperfect to meet the handling requirement because of damages of war. The difference in temperature in the production of glass particularly has great deal of influence. Every work plant is concerned with a number of jobs. Under these conditions, the underdevelopment of one of these plants would cause immediate undesirable influences.

The Administrative and Technical Council, proceeded to assist the elementary party committee, discussed the foregoing conditions and studied a series of measures to improve business particularly the constructive suggestions of certain key laborers that the elevator, heating furnace and generating furnace facilities be reconstructed. These suggestions offered much assistance in the reconstruction of equipment.

The directing laborers of the plant concentrated on two points checking precisely equipmental conditions and improving them and improving rapidly the standards of technical ability. At first, several groups consisting of skilled laborers of the enterprise and key skilled laborer of work plants took charge of each elevator, melting furnace, gas generating furnace raw materials mixing plant, and investigated general equipment conditions, then the conditions of various parts, irrationalities of operations and studied measures to improve them. They proceeded with their investigation to include all machines and equipment.

The investigation brought out absurdities in the many parts of operations. It was evident that, without the improvement of these irrationalities, the establishment of handling standards and the precise execution of the plan would be very difficult. According to given conclusions, the directing laborers of the enterprise mobilized the skilled laborers of the plant. Under the direction of Comrade CHO Ch'ang-sik, chief of the technicians, Comrade, CH'U Ki-hun, chief of plate plant, CHON T'ae-u, boxing worker, HONG Ch'i-chae vice-chief of equipment, by their creative efforts, widened the gas pipe of gas generating furnace from 80 to 120 centimeters. This enabled them to lower the 90 millimeter pressure to 30-35 millimeters which is the standard point. They reduced remarkably the dropping of glass which had happened very often and was caused by changing the roller of the elevator from first gear to second gear. They changed the gas ventilator of a furnace from brass to iron and prevented breakdowns. In this way, some jobs of reconstruction have been done by the creative efforts of laborers and technicians of the factory. This gave the nation more than 2,000,000 Won in profits.

With this positive task of reconstructing equipment, on the administrative side, the rapid improvement of the skill and ability of laborers has attracted much attention.

The manager ordered that the ability fostering plan be strengthened. The Technical Study Management Committee was organized with the chief of technicians to carry out this plan precisely. The technical study meeting, considering the level of laborers' skill was divided into three classes, beginners, junior and seniors. The study meeting was held regularly every week.

With this activity the administrative side established the individual responsibility system and carried out the standard card system and strengthened statistics and assistance.

The laborers of Grade 2-3 were posted at important positions in the plate plant to improve technical and ability standards.

The Technical Department, under the same conditions and considering the actual conditions, established standard handling methods. It was not based on the theoretical principle but on the basis of current equipment. For instance the theoretical temperature of the cooling apparatus is 1,000-1,050 degrees, but they set it at 970 degrees following a technical survey of raw materials. The technical handling at one process depends upon the precision of the main process, particularly the technical processes of the raw materials mixing plant. For confusion in the mixing process, for example, would disturb the standards of handling. So the administrative field strengthened the tie between the technicians and the key members of the field so that every factory may establish technical standards as a unit. The Administrative and Technical Council synthesized these standards and established complete general standards of handling methods.

The proper establishment of technical standard in the production of plate glass and their precise execution enabled the factory to increase the quality of plate glass and improved the speed of production much more.

Under these conditions, the admittedly improper size products of last year have vanished, and they completed the annual plate glass production plan by 20 July and have been exceeding the plan ever since. In addition, they exceeded their October plan by 10.2% on 24 October. All the laborers of the plant, based on the experiences of last period, have reconcentrating their efforts to carry out more successfully the establishment of technical standards of production processes of various high-grade glass products to be made in the future.

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(Nodong Simmun, 20 November 1955)

10. LABORERS NOT RESPECTING FARMERS BENEFITS

The party committee of Kup'ic-ri (Hwangju-gun, Hwanghae-bukto) has been requested to properly carry out the resolutions of the Central Party's October Plenary conference. This is based upon the fact that they brought some 235 acres of moor under cultivation and out of that certain farm cooperatives such as Wŏrŭn, Kwangsŏng and etc. increased their crops.

But there are several acres of old fields which are side fields, and which are not given corresponding attention in cultivation, causing a decrease in the crops.

To obtain water for the high fields such as the front fields of Wŏrŭn, Kwangsŏng and others, about one acre of the low fields of Taedong had to be used to reserve water.

At the beginning, the members of Taedong field Farm Cooperative and individual farmers suggested that water be reserved at the low field of Ch'ŏngdong-ni, Kŭmmyŏng, and certain other places. If they had followed this simple measure and proceeded with their work of cultivation, nothing would have happened. But the district (Ri) Party Committee did not accept this suggestion and with the subjective idea that the field reservation of water would be enough, they insisted on their own idea. Because of the reservation of water on the fields about 0.1 acre of the field was either not planted with seedlings at the proper time or not at all. It is because the leading farmers of Kup'o-ri did not study the Central Party Committee's October resolutions with discretion and did not apply to their own conditions which would have benefited the farmers in general. It shows that they despised the farmers' rights and instead they tried to be awarded for the extension of cultivating area.

This tendency towards an improper attitude and towards aspirations, is even more clear in the distribution of cultivated fields.

With the superficial reason that they would create a model cooperative, the chief of the district party committee, Comrade SO Yŏng-u, the and chief of district peoples committee, comrade YI Chong-sŏk, allotted about 34 acres to the Kwangsŏng Farm Cooperative which has comparatively large fields and only twenty some farm houses, because they received bribes, and only some 5 acres to the Hŭngnong Farm Cooperative which has small farm fields and about twice as many farm houses as the Kwangsŏng Farm Cooperative, and around 25 acres of their fields were flooded because of the cultivation plan. The directing laborers allotted very small fields at their own will to the many farm cooperatives in the Taedong field, such as Kŭmwach'ŏn, Taedong Farm Cooperative which suffered severe damages because of the reservation of water on their fields.

Because of this, several farm cooperatives increased their crops, but on the other hand, other cooperatives did not accomplish their crop production plan.

That is, the Kwangsŏng Farm Cooperative produced some 90 tons of crops from about 34 acres of cultivated fields, while the Hŭngnong Farm Cooperative decreased their crops by some 30 tons because their fields of about two and half acres were flooded to hold water for the irrigation of the newly cultivate fields. Some of the farm cooperative of Taedong-bŏl encountered more damages. The Taesŏng Farm Cooperative had to reserve water on about two and half acres of fields for the cooperative which had been specially assigned laborers, and they were not able to transplant seedlings on those fields at the proper time and did not plant some seven acres at all.

Some of the unjust activities of directing laborers can be found in the following facts.

It was at the time they were transplanting rice seedlings. They assigned laborers of the party, political organizations and the people's army for transplanting at only farm cooperatives such as the Kwangsŏng and the Wŏrŭn with which they were very intimate using the reason that they would carry the ball as the model farm cooperatives. Moreover they deprived the Hŭngnong, and Kŭmwach'ŏn Farm Cooperatives of labor to help the transplanting at the Kwangsŏng and Wŏrŭn Farm Cooperatives. For this reason, the Hŭngnong and Kŭmwach'ŏn Farm Cooperatives were late in their transplanting and weeding.

This made the Wörün and Kwangsōng Farm Cooperatives richer economically at the sacrifice of other cooperatives, but the Hūngnong Kūmhwach'ōn and Taesōng Cooperatives which are composed of large numbers of economically poor people were not strengthened economically and are likely to falter.

The directing laborers of Kūp'o-ri sacrificed the neighboring cooperatives' profits because of special personal considerations with the excuse of creating 9 model cooperative. The results of this are as follows.

Let's investigate what affect these results, today, have on the members of cooperative and present private farmers.

Let's look first at the Kwangsōng and Wörün Farm Cooperatives which received "special consideration" and increased their crops. Of course they were not displeased. But they are exchanging the phrase "The Chief of the district party committee shows special consideration to our cooperative" without their knowledge. This shows the feeling that they want their share without working very much and through others means. It goes without saying, that this situation is very dangerous.

On the other hand let's investigate the cooperatives of Hūngnong, Kūmhwach'ōn and others, whose fields had to be left and whose crops were reduced because the directing laborer of the district gave private considerations. Some of the farmers who joined the cooperative realizing that it is good and with great hope, have begun to become disturbed. Those who are not trained sufficiently in their ideology and lack the resolution to fight wrongs and are demanding that they be released from the cooperation.

District Party leaders encroached upon the benefits of individual farmers in many fields, giving "privilege" to certain individual cooperatives. This have not shown farmers the way of proper cooperative management, but have brought them to to regard the cooperative as wrong.

This has warped the policies and objectives of the party's farm cooperative work.

The district party committee is not trying to seek lessons from these facts and is not trying to correct their mistakes. Instead they are ordering and speak ill of those who want to leave the cooperatives. District directing workers have to recognize that the results of their encroachment upon the profits of the people for the sake of their individual fame and profit, warps the party's policy on farm cooperative campaigns and weakens the tie with the farm people.

At the same time, many directing workers who were sent here last period give instruction. Inspite of this the Hwangju-gun Party Committee laborers made the affirmative evaluation that the work of the Kūp'o-ri Party Committee was carried out fruitfully as usual. They must find lessons in that too.

Without being dazzled by enchanting numbers such as 235 acres under cultivation or 9 kilograms of rice production per day, it is more necessary to understand precisely the actual situation.

11. AGITATION TO ECONOMIZE COAL

The Wonsan Locomotive District has gained many results in their coal economizing struggle through establishing drastic order and system.

They wasted 1,000 tons of coal during the past first quarter because of poor order and improper regulations.

The district party organization studying the resolution of the April plenary conference, carefully began to analyze, and inspect the reasons for their faults, and planned appropriate measures to correct them.

Strengthening the group council, the elementary party committee increased the activities of middle staffs under the close tie between administrative workers. Trade Union and Democratic Youth League laborers and model laborers, and at the same time strengthened party direction so as to respect the creative suggestions of the people and to push business. They saved 650 tons of coal during past second quarter and 600 tons during the third quarter. They saved 380 tons of coal during last October.

In this coal economizing struggle, model engineer Comrade NIM T'ae-sŏng saved 145 tons and 960 kilograms, as of the end of October and exceeded his hauling by 17,122 tons of freight. In addition to others, engineers YI T'ae-ku, YI Sŏng-pae and CHI Chu-ril introduced advanced management methods and concentrated their efforts on train steering adjustment and the stoking ability of the assistant engineers, and saved much coal.

Those leading engineers who are party members and assistant steering engineers, organized coal pitching contests on three occasions. They organized and carried out experience-exchanging table meetings on six occasions composed of various train crews, engine repairmen, and fuel laborers.

These experience-exchanging table meetings carried mutual criticism on the negative conditions in the engine adjustment by enginemen, the qualitative engine repair by construction workers and coal storage and fuel management workers. And they concretely discussed measures to correct these conditions.

Through these experience exchange meetings, they realized thoroughly that the qualitative repair of locomotives and the increase in the power of locomotives is important in saving coal, and they analyzed precisely the situation of expending coal for different types of locomotives. This proved that six locomotive including Mikas 147 had been consuming more coal than the consumption standard.

Assistant technician YI Yo-shi, assistant inspector HAN Pong-un and many other able technicians including chief technician SONG Hong-min made a positive effort to maintain the qualitative repair of locomotive by studying measures to strengthen direction and control. They organized technical laborers, work processes, and direction, and carried out the inspection of the power of locomotives precisely.

They found many deficits such as a difference of distance in the centers of stacks and the bearing of locomotives and concentrated their efforts on their repair.

Also they put into force the system of having directing technicians ride on the trains to study and analyze the cause of such faults as drastic establishment of working regulations, adjustment of steering, improvement of stocking ability and to expose improper habits. In addition they concentrated their effort on improving the responsibility of trainmen and their skill.

In this management, it was found that three shovel coal throwing method, specially the apply and introduction of calculating coal throwing method were left entirely to the care of locomotive men and leading staffs are not paying corresponding attentions.

At this moment the elementary party committee helping the management organized and carried out the model coal throwing exercise mobilizing key party members including management and trade unions leading staff and guiding engineer laborer hero comrade YU Yōng-ha and concentrated their effort to apply this acquired effort for the practical use through the system of having the leading staffs on trains.

The leading function of engineer YI Song-pae, KIM P'ae-sung, YI P'ae-ku and YI Chu-yōl including laborer hero engineer YU Tōng-ha was tremendous in the coal economizing struggle. They adopted the method of calculating and decreasing the number of coal throwing for each blocks and putting the fire grille in order and to decrease those number gradually. With the publicizing of this kind of creative experience the working group of PAK Sūng-hak team which had been up spending more coal than any others team came to spare coal gradually through this experience.

By this our roundhouse exceeded the economizing quota 277 tons by 100% as of end of October and accomplished annual running plan by 88.2%, repair of Tūlk3 by 94% and narrow to be repair by 84% and 35 engineers exceeded hauling of freights by 188.027 tons. And brought a great result.

At present all the laborers of our roundhouse are continuing severely the struggle of coal economizing and on the other hand they are struggling to run 150,000 kilometer without accidents. The elementary party committee are concentrating their leading power to secure the fruit of this campaign. (Nodong Sinman, 20 November 1955)

11. RATIONALIZATION MOVEMENT OF LABOR CLASSES

Regeneration of Gasoline Car.

The laborers of the repair section of a factory under the direction of Comrade SONG Mun-sam regenerated gasoline cars which formerly could not be used.

The members of the HAN In-kōn Brigade who were assigned this work continued to work overtime to solve and overcome difficult conditions, such the lack of experts and parts to the gasoline cars, and established a system of primary inspection of parts and endeavored to smooth out the construction.

As a result they regenerated a useless car on 20 October. This car furnishes a great deal of help in transportation at the plant.

Correspondent Reporter - KIM Pong-t'ae

Rationalization of Nut Production Process

Comrade HONG Il-kwan, a forging worker of the Engineering Department of the Boiler Manufacturing Plant at the Kimch'aek Iron Works has improved the manual methods in the production of nuts and has rationalized production in the manufacture of nuts.

That is, formerly, they had been cutting rods and strips according to the shape of the nut, and then drilling the hold of the nut with a hand-drill, after which they shaped the outside of the nut. This manual method has been improved, and now having made a six-sided punch and a circular punch corresponding to the size of the nut, they cut the shape of the nut directly from a sheet of metal using these punching machines, and then the hold is drilled.

This made it possible for two workers to make 1,500 good nuts and save 600 kilograms of coke per a day, whereas three workers had made only 500 nuts a day before this method was invented.
(Nodong Sinmun, 20 November 1955)

Construction of Porcelain Pump from Idle Materials

Comrade PAK Hui-rong, a member of the MUN Sung-ho Brigade, at the Sodium Workshop (Tsyekh) of the Pong'ung Chemical Factory, succeeded in collecting idle materials and constructing a porcelain pump.

This workshop had been suffering from many difficulties in the work because they could not solve the problem of the porcelain pump. This was because the metal of the iron pump was rusted by salt water and they had to replace them with porcelain pump, but porcelain pumps are very difficult to get in country. Comrade PAK Hui-rong with the idea of solving the problem by himself have been concentrating and constructed one porcelain pump, collecting idle materials, and solved the difficulties in the purification of salt water.

Life of Tire Lengthened

Comrade YI Hak-tong, a model driver a factory directed by CHO Pyong-kyu applied a reasonable method of lengthening the life of tires of ZIS-51 type cars and achieved good results.

He learned that if the tire's expansion rate is small when the tube is filled with air, stones that hit the tire cannot be wedged in the tire and thrown out aside when the car runs, and the car runs very lightly. Also he put a piece of an old tire on the wheel when he fit the tire on the wheel and filled it with air. After this, he widen the hole of the wheel about 2 centimeter to keep the air spout from being pushed aside and worn away. Applying this method he was able to lengthen the life of a tire by one and a half times.

Comrade YI Hak-tong changed tires last April and ran 28,000 kilometers and now has the firm belief that the tires can be used for three or four more months still. This advanced experience is being publicized among all the drivers here. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 November 1955)

Correspondent -- CH'OE Sŏk-hwa

13. PRODUCTION OF HOME-MADE MANURE

Members of the Kuring Farm Cooperative (Usi-up, Usi-gun, Chagang-do) who have finished the delivery of tax-in-kind and autumn cultivation, are concentrating their enthusiasm on the production of home made manure.

The cooperative management committee permeated that the more home-made manure they used, the more crops they will harvest through farm management studying meetings or individual informal talks.

This farm cooperative is planning to fertilize 25 tons to each 2.45 acres (Chongbo).

To carry out this plan, each member of the farm cooperative is collecting ashes of wood and grass, and those who raise cows are putting grass in the cow stalls and making good stall manure.

Also, this farm cooperative is collecting human manure, and cow and horse manure. Comrade CH'OK Yŏng-se's collecting group of the 4th Work Group has collected 500 cans of human manure and more than 200 tons from the nearby streets as of 30 October.

Beside this at the house of each member they are doing their best to make hot floor ashes and they have made it their goal to make three sacks for each labor day.

At present the members of the cooperative are being properly mobilized. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 November 1955)

14. FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME BY KŎMANG FARM COOPERATIVE

The members of the Kŏmang Farm Cooperative (T'aech'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan-bukto) have come to the day of distribution and settlement which has been achieved, by the fruitful cooperative effort over one year. The members assembled with the emotion of a festival.

All the members attended the meeting for the cooperative settlements of accounts.

They exceeded this year's planned quota of rice by one percent vegetables by 81 percent and side job income by 73 percent.

The congratulations of directing laborers from the county and districts, and many other organizations, neighboring cooperative management chiefs, clerks, model chief of work groups increased their pleasure much more.

The members of the cooperative listened with enthusiasm to every phrase of the report of Comrade PANG Ik-kon chairman of the management committee, discussions of the members, and the congratulatory addresses of directing workers of various organizations. When the plan of distributions of acquired laborer days and crops, potatoes and cash was announced by the chairman of the management committee, all the members were in thrilled.

Yi Ki-su model member of the cooperative earned 86,019 labor days including his family's shares.

He was to be given 3,444 kilograms of crops, 640 kilograms of potatoes, 861 kilograms of vegetables and 142,065 Wŏn in cash according to his labor days.

Farmer KIM Yun-ch'uk, a member of the cooperative who alone earned 296.3 labor days was to be given 1,188 kilograms of grain, 97 kilograms of vegetables, and 49,005 Wŏn in cash. Included with his family's shares, his acquisitions will be 3 tons of grain and more than 100,000 Wŏn.

"What a tremendous amount this is!"

"What a proud thing this is!"

Thus, in this cooperative, which is in a mountainous region, distributed 802 kilograms of grain, 151 kilograms of potatoes 200 kilograms of vegetables and 21,493 Wŏn in cash, for each labor day.

The distribution plan was passed and a resolution to develop business more systematically and economically was adopted. Then they began to distribute good, such as grain, potatoe and cash which were allotted to the members of the cooperative.

The faces of those who received the distribution were; filled with deep emotion and pleasure.

Old man PAK Yong-sŏk, a member of the cooperative, receiving his distribution and a letter of commendation, who could not keep his pleasure to himself, said "I have been a farmer all my life, but this is the first time I have ever received so many shares. Let us do our best to harvest more crops next year, as is written in the resolution we adopted at the general meeting. That is they way to repay for our pleasure of today." And he began to load his distributed crops on his cart. Everybody was glad to receive their shares.

They leaped with joy to think that their life would be more enriched with their first distributions.

And they are to harvest more crops next year.

(Nodong Sinmun, 20 November 1955)

Correspondent - CHON Yong-pŏm

Correspondent - KIM To-kyun

15. RELIEF GOODS TO KOREAN ARRIVE PEOPLE FROM SWISS FEDERAL REPUBLIC
(P'yongyang, 19 November, Korean Central Press)

Relief goods from the Swiss Federal Republic to the Korean people arrived on the 18th. The relief goods amount to 85 boxes (6 ton and 600 kilogram). Among them were various tablet medicines, and various types of inoculatory medicines such as glucose and camphor oil.
(Nodong Sinmun, 20 November 1955)

16. WINTER SIDE JOBS ACTIVELY CARRIED ON IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS

Farmers in Kaeryŏn-ni (P'ar'gyo-gun Kangwŏn-do) were mobilized to hunt mountain animals as a winter side job.

One farmer PAK Sōng-tōk, of the 8th group in Kaeryōn-ni completed his tax-in-kind quota by 25 October and began hunting wild animals and has already caught one wild boar and deer, and two badgers.

He has sold them and is prepared completely for winter. All the farmers here, following the pattern of farmer PAK Sōng-tōk, are making thorough preparations for the hunting of wild animals.

Correspondent - CHIN Ch'ang-gun

The members of the farm cooperative in Yonghang-ni (Ch'ōrwōn-gun) and individual farmers began their winter side job as soon as they finish threshing late crops and had completed their tax-in-kind quota.

At the Sinch'ōn Farming Cooperative, two fishing boats, fishing nets and tackle were prepared and many fish had been caught as of 20 October.

The Yongsu Farm Cooperative, following the example of farmer YUN Kyōng-hun who caught 30 wild animals and increased his side job income during last winter, has begun hunting and has already caught 12 mink, one Salki and three badgers.

Besides this the farmers of the district are increasing the amount of side job income by salting "hajōm, macheral and "kŭi".

Correspondent - CH'OE Hwi-yōng

A farmer KIM Man-hyōng of Moksong-ni, (Kae'ung-gun) in the newly liberated area is hunting animals such as badgers and mink to increase his side job income.

Last winter he responded to the national purchase with 100 pelts.

After he finish thrashing his crops and with the full preparation for the production of pelts, he caught 9 badgers by 1 November.

Many of the villagers are following his example.

Correspondent YI Tong-t'a

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